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port of this opinion it may be noted that in 1.402 *refulsit* sufficiently indicates Venus's 'divine effulgence' without an additional phrase like *clara in luce*.

I have noted but a few of the many points of interest in these interesting volumes, which should form part of the library of all teachers of Vergil, as well as of all lovers of the Mantuan bard.

How great opportunity there is for a difference of opinion as to the meaning of a writer so familiar and so thoroughly 'edited' as Vergil may be seen from the interesting variations between Dr. Fowler's rendering and that of Professor Fairclough to be found on the following pages of *The Death of Turnus*: 92, 93, 95, 99, 101, 106, 107.

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JOHN C. ROLFE.

The History of the Title Emperor under the Roman Empire. By Donald McFayden. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press (1920). Pp. ix + 67. 75 cents.

In his first chapter Mr. McFayden explains the significance and use of the title Emperor under the Republic. Beginning then with Caesar he discusses the history of the title under the Empire. The following are his main conclusions. The statements of Suetonius, Jul. 76, and Dio 43.44.2-5, that Caesar received the title Emperor as a praenomen are proven by evidence contemporary with Caesar to be untrue—as Mommsen has shown (*History*, Eng. Translation, 1894, 4.559-566; *Römisches Staatsrecht* 2.767). Caesar did not use the title Emperor to express his proconsular imperium, as Mommsen has claimed. Nor did the Senate ever decree that the title should be hereditary in Caesar's family, as Dio states (43.44.2-5). Caesar in fact employed the title as did his contemporaries, except that he continued to hold it—contrary to Republican usage—after his various entries into Rome before his triumph of 46 B.C. Octavianus during the Mutina campaign (43 B.C.) received from his troops and the Senate the title Emperor in the usual Republican sense. He used the title in the customary position after his name, from 43 to c. 38 B.C. But during this period he frequently omitted it (e.g. from his coins) and preferred to be called *Triumvir* or *Divi filius*. But, as Antony and other contemporaries frequently adopted the title Emperor, Octavianus had to use it occasionally in order not to be outshone. It was probably in the year 38 (not 40, as Mommsen states in his *Staatsrecht* 2.767 ff.) that Octavianus, perhaps at the instigation of Agrippa, adopted Emperor as a praenomen, and a permanent distinction. From c. 38 B.C. to 29 B.C. he consistently employs the Praenomen Imperatoris in his titulature. This was the period when Octavianus's rôle was that of the defender of Italy against her foreign enemies, and the Praenomen Imperatoris served to call attention to this distinction. During the period of the Principate, however (29 B.C.-14 A.D.), Octavianus, or Augustus, desiring to pose as a civil ruler, or as 'first citizen' (Principes), suppressed the Praenomen Imperatoris to some extent. It still appears in consular datings and Fasti, but is generally absent from other inscriptions, from coins, and from the contemporary literature. It is noteworthy that Augustus never alludes to the Praenomen Imperatoris in the Monumentum Ancyranum, but refers to himself as Princeps. The title Emperor in the titulature of Augustus was during this third period rather a badge of military distinction than an expression of his proconsular imperium. To

the provincials, however, Emperor was more than a military title; it connoted 'absolute ruler'. Tiberius, loyal to Augustus's theory of the Principate as the rule of the first citizen, abstained from using the Praenomen Imperatoris, and his example was followed by the other Emperors of the Julio-Claudian line. But, as Mr. McFayden says (60), "there were forces at work which were making the substitution of emperor for princeps as the common noun for 'emperor' natural, if not inevitable". Among these forces were the influence of the provincial conception of Emperor, and the Emperors' open dependence on the praetorians. The fact that the Emperors of the 'year of confusion', 68-69 A.D., were made and unmade by the armies helped to complete the process. Finally, Vespasian, with characteristic frankness, revived the use of the Praenomen Imperatoris. On page 66 Mr. McFayden says, "His employment of the Praenomen imperatoris as a standing title was probably intended as a compliment to the army and as a reminder to the Senate of the position in which it stood". The Praenomen Imperatoris was treated by Vespasian and his sons as their distinctive title; it appears regularly on their coins, and is rarely omitted even in brief and informal inscriptions. This practice was adopted by succeeding Emperors down to the Oriental Monarchy. Then the reaction against the *tumultuarii imperatores* of the third century led to the preference of Princeps to Emperor in the succeeding period. After Diocletian, the Cognomen Imperatoris disappears, and the Praenomen Emperor gradually falls into disuse, being replaced by Dominus Noster. The title Emperor was, however, revived by Charlemagne after 800 A.D.

Mr. McFayden brings forward a good array of evidence in support of his thesis, and defends with skill those that are at all controversial. He makes a good case for one of the most surprising of his contentions, namely that relating to Caesar's use of the title. It would seem that the Dictator in this matter at least did not proceed with the reckless disregard of Republican usage with which some modern writers have credited him. With regard to certain of the author's further conclusions, it seems at first thought hardly probable that Augustus omitted from his titulature any direct reference to his proconsular imperium, his *imperium militiae*. The omission seems particularly strange when we remember that the contrasting *imperium domi* is represented by the indication in the titulature of the *tribunicia potestas*. Mr. McFayden remarks (47) that there are other powers, such as the censorial power and the control of elections, which are not expressed in the titulature. But none of these, as it happens, equals in importance the proconsular imperium—the real basis, after all, of the Emperor's power. Yet the frequent absences of the Praenomen Imperatoris from inscriptions, coins, etc., of the period 29 B.C.-14 A.D., do seem to support Mr. McFayden's theory. The disuse of the Praenomen Imperatoris by the immediate successors of Augustus is, as far as this point is concerned, perhaps not so significant. Is it not partly explicable by the fact that in the time of these Emperors the conception of the title Princeps, as involving *all* the imperial prerogatives, had become familiar? Finally, it may be objected that Mr. McFayden goes rather far when he fixes (66) on the date when Vespasian assumed the Praenomen Imperatoris as precisely the time when "Rome really ceased to be a self-governing state".

Considered from the technical point of view this study is an excellent piece of work. In dealing with the source material, literary, epigraphic, or numismatic, Mr. McFayden is acute in his analyses and ingenious in his combinations. A valuable feature of his work

as a whole is that it suggests to the reader many reflections that range beyond the limits which the author has imposed upon himself.

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THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND, FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the The Classical Association of New England was held at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on Friday and Saturday, April 2-3. Following the example set by Loomis Institute, at Windsor, Conn., and Wheaton College, at Norton, Mass., Wesleyan University most generously provided, without charge, sleeping accommodations in the College dormitories for all in attendance upon the meeting, and meals on Friday and Saturday. It is a pleasure to be able to state that the meeting was a distinct success in every way, that the attendance was good, that the papers were interesting, and were extremely well presented.

The programme was as follows: Welcome, by President William Arnold Shanklin, Wesleyan University (in the unavoidable absence of the President, the Vice-President of the University spoke), with a response by Professor Haven D. Brackett, Clark College, Worcester, Vice-President of the Association; Notes on the Perfect Indicative, by Mr. Bernard M. Allen, Roxbury School, Cheshire, Conn.; The Latinisms in Shakespeare's Diction, by Miss Edith Frances Claflin, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.; Wooing and the Wooded, by Professor Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University; Greetings from The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, by Professor Charles Knapp; Some Greek and French Parallels, by Mr. Walter R. Agard, Amherst College; The Humor of the Greek Anthology, by Professor Joseph W. Hewitt, Wesleyan University; Observations on the Relation between Latin and Greek in Secondary School and College, by Professor Haven D. Brackett, Clark College, Worcester, Mass.; Back to Greek Ideals, by Professor Frank E. Woodruff, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; A Greek Round-Table; The Study of Classics as Experience in Life, by Dr. William C. Greene, Groton School, Groton, Mass.; Plautus Up-to-Date, by Mrs. Samuel Valentine Cole, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.; Greece Expectant, Professor Kendall K. Smith, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Organ Recital in the College Chapel, by Mr. J. Blair Beebe, Music Director of the South Congregational Church, New Britain, Conn.; The Romans in Egypt (illustrated), by Professor Caroline Morris Galt, Mount Holyoke College; Training versus Education, by Professor Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University; Shall we teach the Classics in Translation? by Professor Chauncey B. Tinker, Yale University; Observations on Cicero's *Pro Lege Manilia*, by Professor Charles Knapp; The Mystery of Reading at Sight, by Dr. J. Edmund Barss, The Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

Abstracts of all the papers will be published in the Bulletin which The Classical Association of New England issues annually, setting forth information concerning the Association and the annual meeting. Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Professor Frank Cole Babbitt, of Trinity College, Hartford, was elected President, and Professor M. N. Wetmore, of Williams College, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Charles H. Forbes, of Phillips Exeter Academy, tendered resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, expressing the Association's appreciation of the extraordinarily valuable services rendered to it by Professor George E. Howes, of Williams College, who from the very beginning of the Association almost to the present day was its Secretary-Treasurer. Professor Howes felt obliged to resign the Secretary-Treasure-ship during the past year, when he became Dean of Williams College.

A Committee was appointed some two years ago to take up definitely the matter of tests in Latin similar to the tests that are so much in evidence nowadays in other subjects. This Committee, whose Chairman was Mr. Albert E. Perkins, of the Dorchester High School, made a general report of its activities. It stated that it had reached the opinion that the making of tests in Latin, on a scale sufficiently large to be of real value, was beyond the resources of a regional Classical Association, and it therefore recommended that The Classical Association of New England, should it endorse the project in general, pass the matter on to the American Classical League, with the recommendation that the League take up the subject in a serious way. This recommendation of the Committee was, by vote of the Association, referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

In the course of his paper, Professor McCrea had remarked that the teachers of Mathematics in the United States had been engaged for some time, through a representative commission, in a thoroughgoing examination of the purposes of the study of Mathematics in Schools and Colleges, particularly in the Schools, of the various curricula in Mathematics, and of the methods in use, with a view to recommending for general adoption improvements in both curricula and methods. This Commission had obtained last year, and again for the coming year, substantial financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation. Professor McCrea then threw out the suggestion that the teachers of the Classics ought to inaugurate a similar movement, and seek similar financial support. Mr. J. Macduffie, of Springfield, Mass., presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to the effect that The Classical Association of New England should approve this suggestion, and pass it on to the American Classical League for consideration and action, if possible.

The report of Professor M. N. Wetmore, Secretary-Treasurer for the latter part of 1919-1920, showed that the Association once more enjoyed a prosperous year, making a net gain in membership and in available funds.

C. K.

NOTE

The article entitled *A Virgilian Shelf of Reading*, which was reprinted in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 13, 151-152, was published originally in *The Christian Science Monitor*, book page, February 11, 1920. In answer to a request for the name of the author, the Assistant Editor wrote as follows: ". . . the Editor prefers that this matter be handled impersonally, and I, therefore, must withhold the name of the author".

C. K.